

THE
JAMAICA MANUAL
OF
PRACTICAL RECEIPTS,
AND
CATALOGUE OF USEFUL ARTICLES,

MADE OR SOLD BY
CHARLES GRANT,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
(LATE APOTHECARY TO THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.)
THE LABORATORY,
79, KING-STREET, FIRST CROSS STREET BELOW THE PARADE;

WHERE MAY BE HAD
ALL ARTICLES OF MEDICINE,
Drugs, Chemicals, Groceries, Confectionary,
PERFUMERY, TOILET-WARE, &c., &c.
IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS IN LONDON.

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R. J. DE CORDOVA, PRINTER, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

1853.

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## DELIGHTFUL WINE,

FROM PINE APPLES, SOUR-SOPS, PENGUIN-FRUIT,

*And a variety of other Jamaica Fruits, may be made by any one by attending strictly to the following directions.*

Gather the fruit in fine dry weather when it has arrived at a state of maturity, which is when it has acquired its best taste and flavour. Take of this fruit as much as will weigh 10lbs., when freed from stalks and seeds; make it into a pulp in a tub, or a wooden or marble mortar, and put it into a clean cask. Pour over it 2 gallons boiling soft water, and macerate for 2 days with frequent stirring with a wooden rod. Now draw off the liquid by means of a tap placed about an inch from the bottom of the cask; \* put this liquid into any convenient vessel; take out the pulp, put it into a clean strong oznaburgh bag, and lay it across two or three stout sticks laid over a tub or cask; place a strong board above the bag, and lay heavy weights over this, till the liquid all run out from the pulp. If a screw (which any turner could make out of good lignumvitæ, of about 6 inches circumference) could be got, a press for this purpose would press out the liquid better than could be done with weights. Mix the expressed liquid with that drawn off by the tap, and add 4lbs. good crushed sugar and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. pure French red wine-stone (sold only by the publisher, at 3d an ounce); put the mixture in a cask, with the head off, in the sun, and diffuse well through it about a table spoonful of yeast, (which may be bought of any baker or from the publisher.) Fermentation will now soon commence, when the mixture must be frequently agitated with a wooden rod, and the froth (which should be kept, as it is good yeast) removed as it gathers on the top. Allow fermentation to go on for 4 or 5 days; then run the liquid off, by the tap, into a cask (which must be quite full) and place it, with the bung-hole upwards, in a warm room. Leave it to purge from the bung-hole for 6 or 8 days more, and at the end of this time add about one gill Pale Brandy, and fill up the cask with water, which must now be bunged well up. In 4 or 5 weeks more, the cask is again filled up, if it

\* Previous to the pulp being put into the cask, the latter should have a quantity of straw or similar substance laid at the bottom, till it reach an inch or so above the tap hole. This is to act as a drainer, while the liquid is being drawn off, and will be found the best of any.

require it, with water, and at the end of some weeks it is "pegged" or "spiled" to see if it be transparent. If it is so, it must be drawn off in the evening, when the weather is cool. In the highlands of Scotland where the publisher of this was born, it is (or was) a common practice in making wine from the sap of the birch tree, or our hardy mountain fruits, particularly if the weather was warm, to keep the cask covered over with thick cloths, on which cold water was made to drop during the day on which the wine was to be drawn off; and no doubt it would be the better plan in this country. The "racking" or drawing off is usually done by means of a syphon, as by the use of this simple instrument the *dregs* will be left behind. Now put it into good clean bottles, the mouths of which should be tied over with bladder, and kept for a month or two, when they may be put past in a cool place, and at the end of the year, a wine fit for any one to drink will be produced. Pine Apple Wine no doubt would meet with extensive sale in England. If the wine be found, before drawing it off, to be muddy or not quite transparent, beat up the white of one egg with half pint water, till it becomes throughout a *froth*, add to this half-a-pint of the wine, and mix the whole well through the liquid. Allow it to rest for a short time, and bottle as already directed. Isinglass, may more advantageously be employed for this purpose. A very cheap and very good kind is sold for the purpose, by the publisher, at 1s. an ounce, in sheets.

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### GOOD TABLE BEER

I have made it frequently, in the following simple manner, and if properly managed will be found a much cheaper, more wholesome, and more pleasant Beer than any Ale imported from either England or America.

Mount a cask with a tap and straw as directed in the the above receipt; put over this straw 8 quarts of good fresh bran, which can be procured from the Steam Mills, or Verley & Robinson's for 6d or 9d, pour over it 10 gallons of clear boiling water; steep for 2 hours, with frequent agitation; run off the liquid by the tap, boil it in a pot with 12 ounces good Kent Hops, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Bitterwood for 1 hour, adding towards the end of the boiling 10lbs sugar; strain through a hair seive into the cask, (well washed out,) cool till it just be luke warm, and then mix well through it 1 gill of good yeast. Let the whole re-

main in the sun for a day, and then put it into a close cask, with a bung-hole, keep it for three days, with the bung-hole open. Add the white of four eggs as directed in the preparation of wine, then bung down, and bottle at the end of the sixth day, from a tap in the end of cask. This will make about 60 bottles, and will cost about 3s.

### GINGER BEER

Which, when drank with good Brandy, will make a very good substitute for Champagne.

Lump Sugar, 1lb, bruised dry Ginger 2 ounces, Cream of Tartar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., Chew-Stick sliced 1 oz., Limes sliced 2 oz. Put all these in a cask with a tap, and straw, (as for Beer, and Wine,) and pour over them 1 gallon boiling water, cover up and steep till luke warm, draw off, wash out the cask, return the fluid to it, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce Orris Root, (sold by the Publisher,) and a gill of yeast, ferment for 30 hours, skim, strain through flannel, bottle, and wire down the corks.

\* \* Add a little pale Brandy to each bottle, and it will keep for months.

### ANISETTE DE BOURDEAUX.

Aniseed 4 oz., coriander and sweet fennel seeds of each 1 oz., strong old proof Rum distilled from quick-lime—4 pints, water 3 quarts; bruize the seeds and steep in the spirit and water for 2 days with frequent agitation, strain and distill off 7 pints, then add 2lbs lump sugar.

This fine stomachic cordial will cost about 3s a gallon.

### ANNOTTO.

The price of Annotto varies in the English wholesale markets from 6d to 1s 6d per pound. Upwards of 128,528lbs of it are annually consumed in England, and as the plant from which it is made is most abundant in Jamaica, and the process easy, perhaps, some of our pen-keepers would be induced to try the manufacture of it.

The open pods are macerated in boiling water, till the seeds be quite freed from the red matter, with which they are covered. The seeds themselves are then taken out, and the red pulp is allowed to subside. When it has thoroughly subsided the upper fluid is then carefully removed. The sediment is placed in shallow vessels and dried in the shade; when quite plastic it is made into rolls, in which shape, if of good colour, it will bring 1s 6d per lb in the English market.

## ALOES.

Pen-keepers will do well to attend to this, that is if they do not require a superfluity of assistance, and can use their hands themselves, like English and Scotch small farmers who plough, sow, build the ricks and thrash their own corn. The plant which produces this article of medicine is very abundant in this Island, where it is known by the name of "Semper Vivi." It brings in the English market when well prepared 1s 6d. to 2s per lb. About 217,200 lbs of it, are annually imported into England, two-thirds of which are sent out from the busy, thriving, happy island of Barbadoes. It is made in the following manner, and an old gentleman, Mr. Carter, who has had considerable experience in this, as well as in other articles of the kind, would, no doubt, be willing to lend his assistance to any pen-keeper, who is desirous to try his hand in the matter. When the plants are 1 year old, they are cut in the month of March, and sliced down small, in a tub. The chopped leaves are then put into wicker baskets, or oznaburgh bags, and steeped for 10 or 20 minutes in boiling water, into which the juice which has run out from the plants into the tub is put. Into the same water fresh portions of the plant are put till the water is fully charged with aloes. The hot liquor, in Barbadoes, is allowed to concrete in large gourds in which it is always transported to Europe.

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## BREAD.

An admirable bread may be made in the following manner: The advantages derived from the process are very important. In all climates and under all circumstances it may be adopted; and by it is entirely obviated all difficulty of procuring yeast or ferment, which is frequently of an inferior quality, viciating the bread, and rendering it more or less unwholesome. This bread being free of all yeasty particles is more digestible, and not so liable to create flatulence or turn acid on weak stomachs, as fermented bread is apt to do even when of the finest quality. This bread is particularly recommended to people residing in the interior, far from towns.

Flour 3lbs, cold water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint, Sesquicarbonate of Soda  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., (not the "Bicarbonate" which is commonly sold in town, under the name of "Carbonate of Soda"—the publisher sells the proper sort at 1s a lb.) Hydrochloric acid, 5 fluid drachms, also a very small quantity of salt. Mix

the soda perfectly with the flour, and the acid with the water, then the whole intimately and speedily together, using a flat but strong piece of wood for that purpose; make into 2 loaves, and put into a quick oven immediately; a large quantity cannot be baked at a time. Bake for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. This bread contains nothing but flour and salt, for the acid and soda when combined form that substance. A much cheaper and equally as pleasant a bread may be made by mixing flour and meal made from country corn or plantains, in equal proportions. The plantain meal is made in British Guiana, where the publisher had ample opportunities of witnessing the process.

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### MEAL FROM PLANTAINS OR BANANAS.

Gather the fruit just before it is quite ripe; remove the skin, and having made it into thin slices, cutting the fruit length-wise, place them where they can have the full heat of the sun till quite dry and crisp. They may now be ground in a mill, or reduced to powder by rasping. In this state the publisher has seen them exported from Surinam by the Dutch, and by the Portuguese from Demerara.

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### POISON FOR COCKROACHES AND BEETLES.

MONS. SIMON'S PHOSPHORIC PASTE.

*For the total Destruction of Cockroaches and Beetles in one Night.*

DIRECTIONS.—Make some of it into small pieces the size and shape of a shilling; and lay them overnight in the way of the insects—carefully covering over all articles of food, etc. Repeat the dose the next night if they be not all destroyed.

PREPARED ONLY BY

CHARLES GRANT, *Operative and Dispensing Chemist*,  
At the Laboratory, 79, King-Street; where may also be  
had SIMON'S Rat and Bug Poison.

**PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.**

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*The following letter on the merits of this admirable preparation was received from P. MAY, ESQ., Purveyor to the Civil Hospital; and several others are in the possession of the Publisher from persons of consideration in the island.*

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, March 12th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you

that Mons. SIMON's Paste, as modified by you for the destruction of Cockroaches, turned out surprisingly well. Thousands on thousands of these insects had lodged in our provision stores for years, and though we had recourse to every method suggested to us for their destruction, yet, till your Paste was tried, all our efforts were unavailing. At last some of the Paste was put, as you directed, in the stores at night, and, I give you my word, not a single Cockroach remained alive, save a few that had taken refuge on the ceiling, and which we destroyed the next night, with some more Paste \* \* \* since then not one has annoyed us. I am, &c., &c.

(Signed)

P. MAY, STEWARD.

Mr. C. GRANT.

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The superficial conversion of Brass, Copper, or German Silver, into pure Silver, and the restoration of old Silver Plate, may be readily effected by

**JACOB BELL'S ARGENTINE PLATE POWDER,**  
Which effectually prevents the under metal of PLATED ARTICLES from ever getting exposed; prevents the waste and wear caused by whiting and other plate powders on utensils of pure Silver; gives, with the greatest ease, a most lustrous polish to Plated and Silver Ware; *Renews the Silver on the former where it has become exposed, and converts German Silver, Brass or Copper in a few seconds into a beautiful article of SILVER PLATE.*

**DIRECTIONS**—For renewing Silver on Brass or Copper, let the surface be scrupulously made bright with whiting and water, then make a thin paste with water and a little powder, rub it well on with the finger, allow it to dry, and polish off with chamois leather.

For simply cleaning Silver and Silver Plate, make a paste as above, rub it on with the finger or a soft rag, allow it to dry, and polish off with chamois leather.

**N. B.**—A very small quantity is quite sufficient for either purpose; and be sure to keep the bottle always well corked and out of the light.

**INVENTED BY JACOB BELL, F. L. S.**—338, Oxford Street, London.

This admirable preparation, which will be found of great service to house-holders who wish to economise their means, and yet preserve appearances, is sold only by the publisher, in tins at 1s 6d and 4s.

### BROWNING FOR GRAVIES, SOUPS, &c.

Is made of very superior quality by the publisher, from a receipt procured by one of the authorities of the house in which he was apprenticed from the head cook of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

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### BUGS.

The publisher also sells an excellent and unfailing poison for these detestable insects, at 2s. a bottle. It will be found the best thing of the kind ever offered to the public. He also sells a preparation which he has found, by experience, effectually to prevent their return for a very considerable time.

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### BURGLARS AND HOUSE-BREAKERS

May be often defeated in their attempts to enter houses at night by purchasing from ARNABOLDI, an Instrument which, with a detonating preparation sold by the publisher, will give effectual warning of their intentions.

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### CEMENT FOR PERMANENTLY MENDING

*Broken Glass, China, Earthenware, Wood, & even Steel,*

Is sold by the publisher, in phials, at 1s. 6d. each. One phial will cement upwards of one hundred articles, and however much fractured, will make them fit for all the uses the makers intended them for. It will also fix gems and precious stones firmly in their sockets, or will even make them adhere permanently to any plain surface.

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### THE ROTTING OF WOODEN STAKES AND PILES

May be prevented for many hundred years, even though imbedded in a moist soil, by brushing the under end over with strong Sulphuric Acid, or by charring them on the surface in the fire.

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### CITRIC ACID.

This is the very country for the production of the materials for this very important article of commerce. Immense quantities of it are consumed by the calico printers. It is imported from Sicily in the form of Citrate of Lime from which the acid is prepared by parties in England. The Sicilians procure the juice containing it from the Lemon, which does not contain anything like the quantity existing in our Lime, and if the pen-keepers would only bestir themselves, and lay their hands to the

plough with all the idlers about their places, there is scarcely a doubt but that it would pay. Take 12 gallons of Lime Juice expressed by a broad-edged well loaded waggon wheel revolving in a deep circular grove, by means of a mule fastened to a pole projecting from the centre of the wheel. Heat the juice in a copper pan, and add to it, by degrees and with agitation, 6lbs finely powdered chalk or lime, quite dry. When the liquid is quite neutral, that is, free from acidity—which may be known by tasting it, or more accurately by litmus paper, which is sold by the publisher, and which turns red when acid exists in any liquid—the sediment which is citrate of lime, must be allowed to settle thoroughly to the bottom. The fluid portion must then be run off by means of spigots placed at intervals down the side of the cask or tub in which the operation is performed. Cold water is then run into the cask, and the sediment well agitated with it. A second time is it allowed to settle, and the water poured off again a third and a fourth time, till it be well washed, and free from all mucous matter, which, were it left in contact with the citrate of lime would ferment and destroy it : when it is well washed, it is to be thrown out on a wooden floor in an open gallery exposed all day to the full heat of the sun. When it is thoroughly dry, it is to be put up in casks and exported. If lime is to be used, it must be quite free from stones, and in fine powder. This may be done by having the stones well burned, and subsequently sprinkled with water to slack them.

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### TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The attention of ship captains, and gentlemen in charge of properties is earnestly requested to this.

#### THE OFFICIAL PHOSPHORIC RAT POISON, OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Prussian government issued an ordinance on the 27th April, 1843, directing M. Simon's (of Berlin) Phosphoric Paste to be substituted for Arsenic for destroying Rats and Mice, enjoining the authorities of the different provinces to make use of it, and communicate the results, in order, that a law might be framed for prohibiting the use of any other poison for vermin. Their reports were so very satisfactory that now the exclusive use of this poison is enjoined by law.

CHARLES GRANT having been intrusted by Mons.

Hoffmann, (an assistant in the Giessen Laboratory, under Baron Liebig,) with the government formula, begs to inform the public that he continues to prepare it at the Kingston Laboratory, No. 79, King-Street, Kingston, (first street below the Parade), and cautions the public against purchasing spurious imitations.

DIRECTIONS: —Make a stiff paste of one pound good flour or bread-dough and one pound sugar with a little water, then mix intimately through it half a pound of the phosphoric paste. Divide in small balls and throw them in the haunts of the vermin.

### TESTIMONIALS.

From the "*Morning Journal*" of March 27th 1852.

#### GRANT'S PHOSPHORIC POISON.

"We have tried the effects of this article in several places—private residences and stores, and found it answer *all the ends* for which it is intended. Three days after laying it down, according to the very simple directions, not a living rat, mouse, or cockroach was to be seen. For cockroaches the poison is prepared and sold in a modified form by Mr. GRANT. We confidently recommend the article to the attention of those whose establishments may be infested with any of these vermin, and pledge ourselves it will be found most efficacious."

*Extract from a letter recently received from Mr. G. CAMERON, manager of Better Hope Estate, East Coast Demerara, British Guiana.*

DEMERARA, December 9th 1852.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I am also glad to tell you that our trials on this property with your Prussian Phosphoric Poison for rats, have been *astonishingly successful*. Having had preliminary trials made with it at the works (which were, previous to the poison being made use of, *perfectly mobbed* with rats, any of which are now rarely seen,) I had it thrown about amongst the cane pieces, and I am sure from what I have seen myself and from what is reported to me by the overseers and work people, we may soon expect a thorough riddance of these destructive creatures. I have sent some of it over to Montrose Estate; and will, by the first opportunity, send the two jars to Mr. —, in Berbice as you request. \* \* \* \* \*

"Please send, directed as last, fifty pounds of it."

\* \* \* \* \*

### HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Are successfully rivalled by the following, and being sold for 2s. it is hoped lovers of Hockin's will be induced to give them a trial.

### TURLINGTON'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

All the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring, which are usually offered to the public in two separate portions, are here, by a process which prevents any spontaneous action upon each other, combined in one compound powder, the effervescing solution of which, in water, is nearly tasteless.

This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a tea-spoonful in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being enclosed in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage, or land journey.

C. GRANT also prepares most delightfully flavoured Seidlitz Powders in boxes, containing one dozen each, for 1s. 6d. They will be found superior to anything ever sold hitherto in this island, and are recommended equally for their very agreeable flavour, and superior aperient qualities.

### CITERATED KALI

For forming saline draughts. It will be found an agreeable and much approved beverage in this climate.

C. G. also prepares very fine portable Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders—very much admired. He has also invented, and has for sale,

A Transparent, Colourless, and Chrystaline Salt of Cayenne Pepper.

Gentlemen who indulge in this pepper, would do well to give this beautiful salt a trial. It can be mixed with punch, so as to form Pepper Punch, as well as to Soups, Confectionary, &c. &c.

C. G., also prepares, and sells the following:—  
CATHARTIC BISCUITS OR CAKES, containing Calomel, Jalap, Rhubarb, in proper doses for children or adults, also

### VOICE LOZENGES

Which he first prepared for Señor VITA, and others of the late Italian Opera Company.

## WILLIAMSON'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT.

In cases where Seidlitz Powders are not sufficiently active, or the common Epsom Salts too disagreeable, or cold, this will be found a valuable and pleasing purgative, equally as agreeable as Seidlitz Powder, and highly recommended in all cases of Gout, Heart-burn, and in all cases where Magnesia is thought necessary. The publisher also sells

Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia

Dinniford's Fluid Magnesia      Henry's Magnesia

De Vere's Concentrated Fluid Extract of Jamaica  
Sarsaparilla

Delcroix's Pomades and Moelline—Hendrie's Isle of  
Wight Bouquet

Hair Brushes—Tooth Brushes—Enema Instruments,  
common and Maw's Patent—Also,

Dinniford's well-known Flesh Straps, substitutes for the instrument used by the people of the East for shampooing. These excellent instruments will ward off much sickness, will give strength and energy to the body, and invigorate the whole system.—Nine Shillings each.

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## PURE COD-LIVER OIL.

On account of the extensive adulterations of this valuable medicine, and the numerous well-known spurious imitations which are being puffed off upon the suffering victims of consumption, by persons who from the very nature of their employment *cannot* know any thing of its qualities, C. GRANT begs to say, he imports the same Oil which is employed in the Brompton Hospital for consumption. It has been subjected to chemical tests, and patients using it may rely on its being genuine, and free from all adulteration.

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## SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

This valuable preparation which, with the assistance of Mr. Hoffman, from Giessen, I have rendered not inferior to the finest specimens in the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, is particularly recommended to the faculty, as a most accurately prepared preparation, containing fully 3 grains to the drachm of pure Iodide. It is warranted to keep for years, while that usually procured from London gets almost wholly destroyed during the voyage out.

## TASTELESS PURGATIVE SALTS.

This is that elegant preparation known to the public as tasteless salts, though Rochelle salts are almost wholly sold for it. It may be procured from the publisher, for 6d a dose, or in a bottle containing 8 doses, for 2s 6d. It is the Phosphate of Soda of the Pharmacopœia, and is always preferred by nice people, on account of its sure and gentle action, and total tastelessness. He sells also

## PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Recently recommended in cases of consumption.

## REDDWOOD'S CELEBRATED MARKING INK.

Which resists all attempts at obliteration, and possesses the exclusive and novel property of being used with steel-pens, which no other preparation will. Sold by the publisher at 1s a bottle.

## GELEE POUR LE GOITRE OR COSMETIC IODINE SOAP.

This is a very elegant and most efficacious mode of applying the Iodide of Potassium or Iodine itself, and is not liable to the reduction of the former. The formula is founded upon an examination by myself of a portion of "Gelée" brought from Lausanne, by a person who had used it with much success. It is a perfect imitation in every respect of the Sea Weed or Alga Marina of the British sea shores, which attracts so many from all quarters from its ancient reputation in the cure of rheumatism, gout, enlarged joints, swelling, foul ulcers, enlarged spleen goitre, deformed limbs, and joints, scrofula, or king's evil, &c. It is recommended by the faculty. Invented prepared, and sold by the publisher, in cases, at 1s. each.

## HOW TO BOIL EGGS WITHOUT FIRE,

*Warm cold meats, procure a warm application in cases of sickness, when such is desired, and fire cannot be procured soon enough.*

There are two very convenient ways of doing this; 1st.—Procure some Lime, which has been preserved from the air, in jars, since it came from the kiln. To boil eggs, put two or three small pieces into any dish or tin vessel, place the eggs upon them, then put as many

more pieces above the eggs, pour a little cold water, cover up, and after a few minutes (3), the eggs may be taken out admirably boiled. By placing any liquid, &c., in a dish, putting this dish into a larger one, and surrounding it with the lime, and pouring water on the latter, sufficient heat may be procured to warm the liquid or other substance. If a few pieces of lime are put into a thick bag, and the bag be plunged in cold water, the lime can be applied in cases of cholera, belly ache, &c., with all the advantages usually derived from hot water, &c. The water will also be warmed; and if the bag be thick enough, may be procured free from the lime, and fit for any purpose.

2nd.—By pouring cold water into strong Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient heat can be produced to boil eggs, &c., but this cannot be applied in cases of sickness, though anything placed in an intermediate dish, can be made hot by it, for this purpose.

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*The following are also sold by the publisher.*

### PAVON & CO.'S HUANUCON, OR PERUVIAN DENTIFRICE.

The plant of which this admirable and unrivalled Dentifrice is principally composed, grows on the mountains of Peru, particularly in Huanuco, and other localities where cinchona trees are met with. The attention of the celebrated traveller Ruiz, was first drawn to it, in the year 1779, from observing the wonderful effects it produced on the teeth and gums of the inhabitants, who had been in the habit of using it as a Dentifrice and Styptic for centuries previous to the subjugation of the country by the *swine-herd* Francisco Pizarro; and, though Ruiz pointed out its wonderful effects as a styptic for arresting bleeding from the nostrils and gums, and its peculiar whitening effects on the teeth, it was not introduced into Europe till the year 1816, when Hurtado published a paper on its qualities, and procured such attention to it as caused the leading physicians to employ it in their practice, and class it amongst other Peruvian remedies in the various Pharmacopœias of the European colleges.

USES AND DIRECTIONS :—As a Dentifrice : Take up some of the powder with the tooth brush, previously moistened with cold water, rub it for two or three minutes over the teeth, and wash out the remains of it with cold water.

As a Styptic : for arresting bleeding from fresh wounds, sprinkle a little of it over the wound, allow it to dry, and do not wash it off till the surface has become sufficiently hard.

For arresting bleeding from the nose,—simply use a little of it as common snuff, by drawing it up the nostrils with the breath.

For stopping bleeding from a recently extracted tooth, stuff some of it into the hollow gum.

As a Tonic,—(and few better can be employed), it is simply necessary to swallow the saliva after using it as a tooth powder, or drink some cold water in which it has been infused for four hours.

#### PAVON & CO.'S HAIR TONIC,

For effectually preventing the Hair from falling off, giving it strength and beauty, and preventing premature baldness.—Price,—2s. 6d. and 4s. a bottle.

#### PAVON'S CASTOR OIL POMADE,

Does not pretend to rank amongst the high scented Pomades, but will do all and more than any of them, *i. e.* it will blacken the hair, give it a glossy appearance, and prevent the formation of scurf. Price,—2s a bottle.

#### JASMIN POMADE & CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

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#### ANOTHER MATTER FOR INDUSTRIOUS PEN-KEEPERS,

Is the preservation of Cow's and Goat's Milk, for sea voyages, &c. C. G., is just perfecting an invention for this purpose, which will be advertised shortly. The apparatus to be used will also answer for a Soda Water Machine, and will cost probably about 8s or 12s. Please call in a week or two and see it.

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#### GLUE,

Might also be prepared conveniently by pen-keepers, &c., from the animals which die on their properties. It is prepared in the following manner. Make a mixture of one part newly burnt lime, and 30 or 40 of water, place the green or dry hide in this mixture, for 14 or 15 days; drain them and dry them again; steep in a weaker mixture of lime and water for 24 hours; drain them, and put them into a copper boiler, two-thirds filled with water, and furnished with a perforated false bottom, to prevent them from burning. Boil gently till the liquid on cooling forms a firm gelatinous mass. Run the clear portion off into

another vessel placed in a large tub, containing hot water, which must be renewed if it get cold. Allow the glue to repose for some hours, and run off into shallow boxes. Keep these in a cool place till next morning; turn the glue out on boards, wetted with water, cut it into small cakes with brass wire horizontally, and then into smaller cakes, with a moistened sharp knife. Place these on nettings to dry in the sun, after which dip them one by one into hot water, and rub slightly with a fine brush to give them a gloss. During this time the undissolved portion of skin left in the copper is treated with fresh water, and the whole operation repeated as long as any glue can be extracted.

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### INK CHEAPER THAN ANY IMPORTED.

Very Superior Blue-Black Writing Fluid,

Warranted to retain a jet black colour for upwards of a century. It will be found never to get too thick for easy writing, and to flow from the pen as freely as any manufactured. Price, 1s 6d a quart, and in bottles at 6d, 3d, and 1½d each.

---

### TO BLEACH BEES' WAX IN ANY QUANTITY IN ONE HOUR.

The publisher, who spent considerable sums and much time in making experiments on this important article of commerce, has at last so completely succeeded, that he has been for the last 18 months making large exportations of it to the Spanish Main, to which thousands of tons are exported from Cuba alone. The Cubans and all others engaged in the business, require upwards of a month to turn out the same article which the publisher does in less than one hour, at a mere nominal price, and without any trouble. He is either prepared to sell the materials employed in the process, or to communicate the process to any one desirous to invest a little capital in this very profitable business. Price of materials to bleach 25lb wax, 5s.

It is a most lamentable thought that while Jamaica Bees produce as fine wax as any, and which brings in England £8 per 100lbs, people will not turn their attention to it so much as they might do. Surely, this is not one of the articles that "*will not pay.*" (!)

## THE CELEBRATED DRIFFIELD CATTLE OIL.

This celebrated fluid has been in extensive use in most of the English grazing counties, from a very remote period of time, for the permanent and speedy cure of *sore backs* and *shoulders*, bruises and wounds. It is so much prized for this by the veterinary surgeons of Yorkshire, as well as for its promotion of the process of speedy granulation in muscular wounds, that parties have sent it out under all strange names, such as American Fluid, &c. I prepare it from the receipt of Mr. HARRIS of St. Albans, at the same price as it is sold in England.

---

## WOUND STONE POWDER.

This article, which, from the circumstance of its having been patronised by Louis XV, as well as from its own intrinsic merits, has enjoyed, for upwards of a century, a world-wide reputation for the speedy cure of the scab in sheep, as well as for cuts, burns, and ulcers—is prepared in the most careful manner by me from the original recipe as published by the French government. Though this remedy has been long prepared in Jamaica, it is a matter of doubt, whether, from the strong affinities which exist between some of its proximate principles, and which, to avoid the formation of noxious compounds, must not be pushed too far, whether it has ever hitherto been prepared as originally intended. Having made it amongst thousands of other chemical preparations in the Laboratory of the Messrs. URQUHART & Co., I can assure those purchasing the remedy from me, it will be such as the inventor first made it.

---

## JAMAICA OILS.

It is surprising that with so many sources of these, particularly the moringa, castor-nut and cocoa-nut, our pen-keepers and peasantry do not turn their attention to the manufacture of these: more particularly as their exists such demand for them, and the manipulation is so exceedingly simple. Should any one be anxious to try the experiment, I shall be most happy to explain the theory of oil making, as well as the practice, so far as I am able. In the meantime I may mention those plants, &c., which produce oil used in commerce.

Castor Oil, from the seeds

Cocoanut Oil, from the nuts

Oil of Bhen, from moringa seeds

Cocoa Fat or Butter of Cocoa, from Chocolate nuts  
 Essence of Lemons, from the lime or lemon  
 Oil of Jasmine, from the flowers  
 Wormwood, from the herb  
 Essence of Bergamot, from the Bergamot lime.  
 Croton Eleutheria, from Cascarilla Bark  
 Ginger, from dry root, &c.

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### BIRMINGHAM PASTE FOR POLISHING BRASS AND COPPER.

This article, which is in extensive use in Birmingham, gives, with the greatest ease, a most beautiful lustre to Brass or Copper. It has the exclusive and peculiar property of cleaning these articles without causing any waste in their substance, and on account of this, coupled with its admirable polishing properties, has been introduced by order into the British Light Houses.—Price, 3rd an ounce.

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### FURNITURE PASTE OR CREAM.

The receipt from which this is made, is copied from the book of fugitive receipts belonging to the Messrs. URQUHART & Co., of Aberdeen, who prepared and supplied it to most of the houses of the nobility and gentry of the north of Scotland. It gives a glassy polish to furniture, preserves wood from decay, and being perfumed with Sandal Oil, fills the whole room in which furniture cleaned with it is kept, with the delightful aromatic odour of this celebrated Eastern perfume.—Price 3rd an ounce.

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### PRESTON SMELLING SALTS.

I manufacture these of the most pungent, but delightfully scented odour. Ladies will find them very superior to that they usually meet with. The Countess of Errol, (daughter of George, IV) was supplied with them by the Messrs. Urquhart, as well as other persons of distinction who patronised their establishment.

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### FREEZING POWDERS.

These Powders, when dissolved in water, and a bottle or vessel containing any liquid, fruit, &c., &c., immersed in the solution, communicate a temperature equally as low as that produced with ice. Persons in the

country or at sea, would do well to lay in a stock of them. The pound, which I sell at 3s. in a bottle, is equal to 50lbs of ice. It may be also procured from Mr. ARNABOLDI, at the same price.

---

### CHROME YELLOW.

Painters can make this themselves, as follows:—Dissolve 4 oz. Chromate of Potassa, in a pint of water, and 4 oz. sugar of lead, in another pint of water, pour first the one, and then the other into a wash hand basin; pour off the liquid, and yellow chrome will be found at the bottom, bright in the shade.

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### POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

So deservedly esteem, and so long known as a cure for coughs, colds, &c. The formula for this long known medicine is well known to the chemists and druggists on the north of Scotland. It was first analysed by Dr. Smith, of Sidney College, while he was studying practical chemistry and pharmacy in the Laboratory of the Messrs. Urquhart of Aberdeen, while I was serving my apprenticeship to them. Though I sell the patent article itself, yet, to those who wish to try my own preparation, I will sell it to them at 1s. 9d. a bottle, and guarantee it equal in every point to that sent out from London.

---

### DRYER FOR THE HUBBACK'S ZINC PAINT.

This is Sulphate of Zinc, calcined over the fire in any convenient dish. Professor Clunes can sell it cheaper than it can be imported. The salt being a product of one of the gases he makes use of in his exhibitions. On making inquiry, the Professor says, he will direct his people to prepare it—and perhaps make arrangements to make the paint itself.

---

### ARSENICAL SOAP,

For preserving the skins of birds or animals to be stuffed. Persons preparing specimens of natural history for England or America, would do well to try this. I have made it in Messrs. Urquhart's Laboratory, for the late lamented Dr. MacGillivray, author of the last edition of Witering's Botany, and other useful manuals of natural history, and Professor of Botany, &c., in Marehall College, Aberdeen.

### AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF GUM SHELLAC.

Cabinet-makers would do well to try this, before using French Polish. With the French Polish sold by me, it gives the wood all the gloss of the finest Copal Varnish.

### INK POWDER.

One ounce of this will make a pint of Ink equal to the best sent out from London, and as the same manufactured by me.—Price, 6d per pack.

### FRENCH POLISH.

I guarantee that which I sell as being superior to most sold in this or any other country—Price, 3d. an ounce.

### COPYING INK.

I prepare a copying Ink, which I confidently recommend as good and useful to all who use it. Give it a trial.

### HAIR DYE.

Most of the Hair Dyes sold, are dangerous preparation of lead and quick lime, or lunar caustic, which, by their long use, injure and ultimately destroy the hair. I prepare a dye from gall nuts, as directed in Buchner's Repertorium, which gradually dye red or grey hair of a beautiful blond, changing to a permanent black colour, which will not be injured by sweat or moisture.

### DOUBLE ESSENCE OF PURE MEXICAN VANILLA

I sell this delightful perfume or flavour, of a quality which will be found equal to anything hitherto in use.

### HORTICULTURAL INK.

For permanent writing on tin or zinc labels, used to distinguish recently planted seeds in gardens. Neither rain, exposure or age can efface it, or render it any paler than when first used. In bottles, at 1s. each.

### LUCIFER MATCHES.

I give an admirable receipt for the composition used in making those highly useful articles, and since an immense quantity is imported at most exorbitant prices, notwithstanding their apparent cheapness, I would strongly recommend their being made in Jamaica. The wood is made by pressing thin white pine boards by machinery over a grooved plain, but any one could in half an hour

invent a proper machine. Smalts, 2 parts; phosphorous 4 parts; nitre, 10 parts; glue, 6 parts. I shall be most happy to put any one in the way to make the above composition. I have all the materials for sale.

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### TO MAKE OLD PICTURES NEW.

I sell a fluid for this purpose, which in ten minutes will restore the oldest and blackest steel plate to its original whiteness, and take out every spot from those which are disfigured with brown colours.

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### COPYING PICTURES.

An accurate copy of any Portrait or Picture may be taken by any body, even a child, by purchasing materials from me, at the rate of 8s for as much as will copy twelve pictures of moderate size.

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### TINCTURE OF GOUANIA, OR JAMAICA CHEW-STICK.

The superiority of this invaluable preparation to every other dentrifice, whether European or Colonial, is so well-known that its excellent and numerous qualities need not be enlarged upon; suffice it to say that, for cleaning the teeth, preserving them from decay, giving tone and vigour to the gums, and imparting its tonic properties to the stomach, when simply used as a dentrifice, it is unrivalled, and patronised by all classes.

Pour a little on the tooth brush or take a few drops in the mouth, and rub with the brush in the usual way till the gums be well covered with froth. I prepare it from Mr. MENZIES' recéipe, given me by Mr. Collings.

---

## S. BENNETT'S PROVISION STORE,

**No. 22, PORT-ROYAL-STREET,**

*Adjoining the Jamaica Bank, and opposite the Post Office.*

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The Profits to the Company for the period from 1846 to 1851, fall to be divided as at 25th May, 1854, and parties who assure during the present year will participate.

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*Agent for the Company, 31, Harbour-Street, Kingston.*

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**ESTABLISHED IN 1833.**



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